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# Nixon Orders Mining of Hanoi Ports, Cutting of Rail and Other Supply Lines

**Demand 300 Jailed Guerrillas for Passengers**

## 3 Arabs Hold Belgian Plane in Israel

From Wire Dispatches  
TEL AVIV, May 9 (Tuesday).—Three Arabs hijacked a Belgian airliner before it landed at Tel Aviv's airport yesterday and threatened to blow it up with its 100 passengers and 10 crew members unless Israel released 300 American guerrillas and flew them to said captives.

The hijackers, said to be armed with guns and grenades, used a loudspeaker to shout out their demands to Israeli officials at Lydda International Airport outside Tel Aviv. They read off the names of guerrillas they wanted freed and said they should be brought to the aircraft. Only then would the passengers be released, the voice on the loudspeaker said.

Told by radio that their demand for 300 prisoners was impossible, the hijackers reportedly answered in Arabic: "None, we know they are in Ramallah."

Early today the hijackers amended their ultimatum, resuming the plane by 5:30 a.m. (0300 GMT) or we blow it up.

The hijackers, reported to be two men and a woman who boarded the plane in Vienna, made their new demand after allowing the captain and first officer of the Sabena Boeing 707 to disembark and inspect the plane from the outside.

The pilot, Capt. Reinhard Levy, said he found the aircraft unserviceable, airport sources said. He then told Israeli authorities that the guerrillas had amended their demand.

They were now saying that if the aircraft was not towed away to the workshop and repaired by 5:30 a.m. they would blow it up, he reported.

It was not immediately clear why the plane was unserviceable.

It was clear whether the hijackers were sticking to their original demand for the release of Arabs held prisoner by the Israelis.

When the plane arrived yesterday, the hijackers gave the passengers a 10-hour ultimatum, expiring at dawn, saying if it was not met they would blow

up the plane with everyone aboard. That deadline passed without incident.

Israel Defense Minister Moshe Dayan and the Chief of Staff, Lt. Gen. David Elazar, were reported at the airport.

Transport Minister Shimon Peres said there were 60 men, 30 women, one child and 10 crew aboard the airliner, parked beside a runway about a mile from the terminal buildings.

In Jerusalem, the Israeli cabinet interrupted its session to discuss the hijacking emergency.

Israel has in the past always refused to make deals with Arab hijackers on the grounds that such deals would only encourage more attempts. It has

so far refused to release the Arab held prisoner by the Israelis.

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up the plane with everyone aboard. That deadline passed without incident.

The three Arabs were reported to have seized control of the plane about two hours before its scheduled landing here on a flight from Brussels and Vienna.

In Brussels, a spokesman for Sabena said all passengers were searched for weapons before they boarded the plane.

An airport source in Brussels said the Arab men were made to strip and that police found no weapons. Their luggage was also searched. The source said the stripping of the Arabs came after a telephone warning that the plane would be hijacked.

Asked how weapons got aboard the flight, the Sabena spokesman said, "We wonder. We believe it happened in Vienna."

The spokesman said the security checks of the passengers embarking at Vienna were handled by the Austrian Air Force.

WASHINGTON, May 8 (AP).—President Nixon announced tonight that he has ordered entrances to North Vietnamese ports mined to keep weapons and supplies from what he called "the international outlaws."

He said U.S. forces have been directed to take appropriate measures to interdict delivery of supplies by sea. He said rail and other lines of supply will be cut off, while air and naval strikes continue.

In a national radio and television address, Mr. Nixon said the measures he had ordered were already underway.

He spoke to the nation several hours after U.S. planes had returned to attacks in the Hanoi area after a three-week lull. Earlier in the day he had worked over the plans in a three-hour session with the National Security Council.

Mr. Nixon never used the word blockade, but he said Hanoi must be denied weapons and supplies of war.

He said that all Americans would be withdrawn within four months from South Vietnam, and the mining of North Vietnamese sea approaches halted at once, if two conditions are met:

• All U.S. prisoners of war are returned.

• An internationally-supervised cease-fire is instituted.

Mr. Nixon said nations shipping supplies to North Vietnam have been notified that they have three daylight periods to get their ships out, presumably from the port of Haiphong.

He said any ships entering North Vietnamese waters after that will do so at their own risk.

In a special message to the Soviet Union, which he is to visit May 22, Mr. Nixon reminded Moscow that "no Soviet soldiers are threatened in Vietnam but American soldiers are."

**Responsibility Is Yours**

He warned Moscow that unless peace was made in Vietnam, world peace would be seriously jeopardized.

Speaking solemnly, he told Moscow: "We do not ask you to

sacrifice your principles, but let not Hanoi's intransigence menace world peace."

He told the Russians "the responsibility is yours" if the combatants fail to reach peace.

In conclusion, the President asked for confidence and support of the American people, because "we all want to end the war . . . we want peace . . . but we also want honor . . . we want a genuine peace, not a peace that is the prelude to another war."

Mr. Nixon also appealed to the North Vietnamese government, declaring: "Your people have al-

ready suffered too much. You have shown too much arrogance."

He urged them to usher in "an era of reconciliation."

To the South Vietnamese, he pledged continued firm American support.

To other countries, he said his decision was aimed at preventing "the imposition of a Communist government on 17 million people."

**New Relationship**

Mr. Nixon said the United States and the Soviet Union are "on the threshold of a new relationship." He said he wanted

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

There are only two issues," he said.

"Do we stand by, ignore, the lives of 60,000 Americans and leave the South Vietnamese to a long night of terror?" he asked.

He said it would not happen.

Immediate withdrawal of those men, he said, would leave South Vietnam in danger of Communist takeover.

"We will not cross the line from generosity to treachery," he said.

"There is only one way to stop the killing," Mr. Nixon said.

"That is to keep the means to make war out of the hands of the international outlaws of North Vietnam."

Mr. Nixon began his broadcast by referring to the North Vietnamese invasion of the South, which

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

could disrupt the movement of war material.

According to documents in the Pentagon papers, attacks on the dikes were ruled out then because of possible charges that the United States was engaging in inhumanitarian attacks on civilian rather than military targets.

North Vietnam, with an estimated population of 21 million, must import food but 80 percent of what it does raise is in the Red River delta, below Hanoi, where 65 percent of the country's population lives.

In Washington, Pentagon press spokesman Jerry W. Friedheim said "several tens of strike aircraft" were involved in the raids today.

**Military Targets**

"This was the only strike in the vicinity of Hanoi and it was against military targets," Mr. Friedheim said when asked about reports from Hanoi that U.S. planes bombed the Red River irrigation dikes.

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wanted to be absolutely clear that there would be no concessions and no further negotiations.

Mr. Smith described the Pearce opinion test as "a complete and utter farce . . . one of the most ridiculous things I have ever seen in my life."

**Waiting for Report**

Asked if he would accept the report, he replied: "I think I'll wait and see."

The Rhodesian leader reiterated that he believed that the people as a whole supported the agreement. Rhodesia is composed of four racial groups, he said, and three of these—white, coloreds and Asians—had expressed themselves "overwhelmingly" in favor of the proposals.

On economic issues, Mr. Smith said that he was pleased to reveal that there had been no setback to the economy during the difficult "twilight period" of the opinion test.

Economic expansion had continued as if nothing had happened, he said.

A settlement would certainly assist the balance of payments, he said, but even with a "no" the position could only improve from now on. An agreed settlement would not mean a miraculous recovery, he said.

**IMF Announces New Dollar Par**

WASHINGTON, May 8 (AP-DJ).—The International Monetary Fund formally announced today that the par value of the dollar has been changed to reflect an 8.57 percent devaluation in terms of the official price of gold.

About 30 other IMF member countries are expected to notify the IMF shortly that they are re-establishing official par values for their currencies to replace the temporary system of "central rates" adopted in late 1971.

In Brussels, the European Economic Community's Council of Ministers has agreed that the six member countries will act jointly in notifying the IMF of the new parity of their currencies.

## Communists Lose Ground

## Right, Center Gain in Italian Vote for Senate

From Wire Dispatches  
ROMA, Tuesday, May 9.—The Christian Democrats had polled 33.7 percent of the total against 33.3 percent in the last elections, in 1968. The neo-Fascists were polling 6.3 percent, compared with 4.6 in the 1968 elections.

19 Percent Drop  
The vote, from 50,901 districts of a total of 67,700, showed the Communist party running 19 percentage points behind in 1968, showing down from 30 to 21 percent.

The two Socialist parties that

participated in the center-left coalition which governed Italy for nearly 10 years until its recent collapse were, together, doing slightly better in the early returns than they did in 1968. In that year, they were united and obtained 15.2 percent of the votes cast.

The Socialists, in the early Senate returns, had 10.9 percent and the Social Democrats, 5.4 percent. Their combined total was 16.3 percent, or 1.1 percent ahead of the 1968 vote.

The Republicans, who also participated in the center-left coalition, were running slightly better than they did in 1968. They had 2.9 percent in the early returns. They got 2.1 percent in 1968.

Voting was orderly after two months of violent campaigning in which leftist and rightist extremists battled in city streets.

The Communists were fighting to hold 20 years of gains. This year, the party was being challenged by four splinter groups all running under the hammer and sickle insignia on programs to the left of that of the Communists.

The neo-Fascists have boasted that they would double their 25 seats in the Chamber of Deputies in the biggest Fascist comeback since Mussolini was killed 27 years ago.

There will be fewer votes in the Senate contests than in the balloting for the Chamber of Deputies. The minimum voting age for the Senate is 25, while that for the Chamber of Deputies is 21. It is estimated that there are at least two million voters between 21 and 25 years of age.

A total of 53.1 percent of Italy's registered electors cast their votes in the country's sixth postwar general election, the Interior Ministry announced last night. This was 0.3 percent higher than in 1968, but below the record of 53.8 percent set in the election of 1953.

Italian law requires every citizen to vote but there is no penalty for not voting. There is a stigma, however. All official documents of nonvoters are stamped with the phrase, "Did Not Vote."

In the early Senate returns, the neo-Fascists were making considerable gains in Italy's two largest cities—Rome and Milan.

In Milan, with nearly half of the districts counted, the Christian Democrats appeared to be holding their own, with 26.2 percent of the vote. The Communists were down two percentage points to 24.3 percent. But the neo-Fascists went up from 6.3 percent in 1968 to nearly 10 percent.

The U.S. strikes were the first

near Hanoi since April 18 and the second of the 40-day-old North Vietnamese offensive. The area around the port of Haiphong also was hit that day.

The targets today included storage facilities, barracks and training facilities which are helping to support the Communist invasion across the Demilitarized Zone, the U.S. command said.

No B-52s Involved  
The announcement said the strikes were made by Navy tactical aircraft and no B-52 bombers were involved. B-52s were used April 18 in the attacks near Haiphong.

Before the 1968 bombing halt by President Lyndon B. Johnson, one body of military thought in South Vietnam favored bombing of dikes to cause flooding that

could disrupt the movement of war material.

According to documents in the Pentagon papers, attacks on the dikes were ruled out then because of possible charges that the United States was engaging in inhumanitarian attacks on civilian rather than military targets.

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By John M. Goshko  
Interior Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

Mr. Ahlers said that no date had yet been set for another full meeting of the top leaders of the left-liberal coalition government and the Christian Democratic

## U.K. Rail Men Whitelaw, in Belfast Center, Report Bares Stand Firm on Pay Demand

### Take Decision at End Of Cooling-Off Period

LONDON, May 8 (UPI)—Britain's 300,000 rail workers today decided to stand firm on their pay demands, threatening a new confrontation with Prime Minister Edward Heath's Conservative government.

The rail workers' decision came only hours before an official 14-day cooling-off period was due to expire. It was imposed under Britain's Industrial Relations Act, aimed at curbing wildcat walkouts, and followed a nationwide go-slow by the railmen which brought chaos to train services.

The dispute centers on the timing of a new pay award. The unions have accepted an increase of 12 1/2 percent laid down by an independent tribunal, but the state-owned Railways Board wants to pay the new rate as of June 5, while the unions demand it be retroactive to May 1.

#### 'No Compromise'

"There can be no compromise over this," said Ray Buckton, secretary of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen. Mr. Buckton said it was up to the Railways Board to make the next move.

If the board rejects the May 1 date, the railmen could resume their go-slow tactics. Under the labor law, Employment Secretary Maurice Macmillan could order a secret ballot for rank-and-file union members to decide.

Meanwhile, Mr. Heath and his cabinet ministers met to discuss possible consequences of another breakdown in public transportation services. Sources said this included consideration of declaring a state of emergency so that essential goods could be moved. An emergency, however, would not help the hard-pressed commuter.

## War's Slot-Game 'King' Is Missing

(Continued from Page 1) would create problems for President Nixon's Moscow visit and for the NATO foreign ministers' meeting scheduled to be held in Bonn at the end of the month.

Most sources agreed that considerable progress had been made toward agreement before tonight's meeting. The biggest remaining obstacle involved Christian Democratic insistence that the Soviet government formally confirm the resolution.

Over the weekend, Soviet Ambassador Valentin Falin is known to have given Foreign Minister Walter Scheel assurances that Moscow will acknowledge receipt of the resolution, without comment on its contents. So far,

## Belfast, May 8 (UPI)—Northern Ireland's British administrator, William Whitelaw, made a hand-shaking tour of downtown Belfast today, expressing pleasure at army figures that showed a lowering level of violence.

A police spokesman joined an army spokesman in decrying the incident when a boy aged about 7 darted from a troublemaking crowd and hurled a bottle of acid at a British scout car. The acid splashed the car's commander, searing his face but not injuring him seriously.

"We had every reason to re-taliate" when the boy threw the acid, an army spokesman said. "But can you really hold a youngster responsible for his actions? How can you deal with attacks like this?"

## Vietnam Invasion Refugees Are Put At About 700,000

WASHINGTON, May 8 (AP)—A government official testified today the North Vietnamese invasion has forced about 700,000 civilians in South Vietnam to flee their homes, and that the number of refugees could rise to a million.

Robert H. Nooter, of the Agency for International Development, said stocks of rice and other foods for feeding the refugees are adequate "for almost any eventuality."

Mr. Nooter, deputy director of AID's Bureau for Supporting Assistance, testified at a hearing of the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Refugees.

He said the estimate of almost 700,000 refugees "during the past five weeks as a direct consequence of the North Vietnamese offensive" applied to areas of South Vietnam controlled by the government. He said no figures were available on the number in Communist-occupied areas.

## Bonn Political Leaders Fail To Reach Treaty Compromise

however, hard-line elements among Christian Democratic ranks have stuck to the position that this is insufficient.

It was in the hope of breaking the impasse that tonight's meeting was called. Among those taking part were Mr. Brandt; Mr. Scheel, leader of the Free Democrats; Rainer Barzel, leader of the Christian Democratic Union, and Mr. Straus.

## F-4 Crashes in Spain

MADRID, May 8 (AP)—A U.S. Air Force F-4 Phantom jet fighter-bomber crashed near Tudela in northeast Spain today on a training flight and both American crewmen were killed, the Air Force announced.

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The Thais, introduced into Laos in 1970, were designated as "volunteers" after Congress adopted an amendment by Sen. J. William Fulbright, D., Ark., to prohibit U.S. funding of "third country forces" to support the Laos and Cambodian governments. Sen. Fulbright's purpose was to limit further American military and financial commitments in Indochina.

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### Funds Set Aside For 25 Battalions

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WASHINGTON, May 8 (UPI)—To prevent a military defeat in Laos, the United States undertook to finance and organize a 25-battalion expeditionary force of Thai "volunteers" at an estimated yearly cost of \$100 million, according to a heavily censored Senate staff report released yesterday.

Although the presence of Thai units in Laos officially was acknowledged after press disclosures of their presence, their numbers and costs have been kept secret by U.S. officials in Washington and Vientiane—primarily because of Thai governmental sensitivities.

The Central Intelligence Agency, as well as the Defense and State Departments, spent more than two months clearing the staff report, which was prepared for the Symington subcommittee on security commitments abroad. The document was riddled with official deletions. It was prepared by two Foreign Relations Committee staff members, James G. Lowenstein and Richard M. Moore.

The purpose of the report was to give Congress a comprehensive picture of U.S.-financed military activities in Laos, Thailand and Cambodia.

As described publicly for the first time in the staff report, the salaries of the Thai irregulars are paid by CIA officials to Thai officers at Udorn air base near the Laotian border in northeast Thailand. The method of payment previously has been classified.

In earlier statements, administration spokesmen have said that the Thai units were primarily ethnic Laotians who had volunteered as local forces to fight the Communists in their ancestral homeland. The staff report said, however, that the irregulars were recruited from all over Thailand. An irregular private, according to the report, is paid \$75 a month—three times the salary of a regular Thai private.

Portions of the report that apparently tended to question the voluntary nature of the program were deleted from the version made public.

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Primer Interviewed

Despite the tight secrecy maintained on all details of the irregular operations, the reported a Voice of America interview with Laotian Premier Souvanna Phouma. It provided the first and only official statement on the size of the force.

In the Jan. 14 broadcast, Prince Souvanna confirmed that American and Laotian officials had agreed on a "volunteer" force of 25 to 26 battalions to fight in Laos but had been able to raise only about 15. (There are about 400 men in a Thai irregular battalion.)

Prince Souvanna told the VOA interviewer that he hoped to have five or six more battalions recruited for duty by this month. "They can't be called 'Thai battalions,'" the prince emphasized. "We must call them 'volunteer battalions.'"

Mr. Moose and Mr. Lowenstein reported interviewing two irregulars at training camps in Thailand to find out how they had been recruited.

"One was a private, and he told us that he had volunteered because [redacted]. The other was a noncommissioned officer. He told us that [redacted]. We were told subsequently in Bangkok that [redacted]."

Introduction of the Thai forces came at a time when the war started going very badly for the Laotian irregulars, who, like their Thai counterparts, are CIA-supervised. Officials in Vientiane, said the staff report, asserted that were it not for the Thais, the strategic CIA base at Long Cheng would have fallen.

## 37 Pakistani POWs Sent Home by India

RAWALPINDI, May 8 (UPI)—Thirty-seven wounded and sick Pakistani prisoners of war repatriated from India arrived here today aboard an International Red Cross Committee aircraft.

Ninety-nine Pakistanis held prisoner since the end of the Indo-Pakistani war in December have now been sent home. Eighteen sick and wounded Indian prisoners have been returned by the Pakistanis. India holds more than 90,000 Pakistanis, while some 300 Indians are reportedly prisoners in this country.

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WASHINGTON, May 8 (UPI)—To prevent a military defeat in Laos, the United States undertook to finance and organize a 25-battalion expeditionary force of Thai "volunteers" at an estimated yearly cost of \$100 million, according to a heavily censored Senate staff report released yesterday.

Although the presence of Thai units in Laos officially was acknowledged after press disclosures of their presence, their numbers and costs have been kept secret by U.S. officials in Washington and Vientiane—primarily because of Thai governmental sensitivities.

The Central Intelligence Agency, as well as the Defense and State Departments, spent more than two months clearing the staff report, which was prepared for the Symington subcommittee on security commitments abroad. The document was riddled with official deletions. It was prepared by two Foreign Relations Committee

# McGovern Decides Their War on Poor is Tactics to Foes

McGovern

Decries Their

War on His Stand

TON, May 8 (UPI)—George S. McGovern said here today that opponents were using "last-minute scare tactics" in attacking his primary by describing his views on abortion, marijuanas and amnesty for draft evaders.

McGovern said that abortion laws should be determined by states, that drug pushers "ought to be imprisoned instead of just being users" and that an amnesty should be granted after the Vietnam war as it was after the Civil War and World War I.

The Sen. McGovern went on to the session in Nebraska yesterday after speaking with members of an predominantly black church.

Sen. Robert Humphrey, shuttled

between Nebraska and West Virginia. Both states hold primaries

today.

Associated Press

Gov. George C. Wallace

dropped from his third primary

in North Carolina, in

asserting that he probably would

not be a write-in candidate for

the California primary June 6.

Gov. Wallace polled just over

one-tenth of the Democratic vote

in North Carolina Saturday to

what was to be a write-in

convention at Miami

and former Gov. Terry Sanford

of N.C. Gov. Wallace's chief

delegates and said he would

be a sign in New Jersey in his

last out-of-state venture.

Humphrey told ethnic

leaders here that he would

make America safer from

hiring unemployed Viet-

veterans for jobs with police,

sheriff's departments.

McGovern and Sen. Humphrey

were believed running

even in Nebraska, far ahead

of nine other candidates on

Democratic ballot.

Associated Press

McGovern aids McGovern

WASHINGTON, May 8 (UPI)—

Richard P. Mott, the 35-year-

millionaire political reformer

announced that he will con-

tribute up to \$350,000 to Sen.

George McGovern's presidential

campaign.

Mr. Mott said the only string

attachment is that he doesn't get

the money.

He pledges puts Mr. Mott

out even with contributions

from Max Palevsky, executive

secretary chairman of the Xerox

McGovern sources said.

Mr. Mott said that \$100,000 al-

ready has been paid. The rest

will be given in \$50,000 install-

ments on the first of each month

for the next five months, or

July 1. If Sen. McGovern

wins the choice of the July con-

vention, Mr. Mankiewicz, Sen. Mc-

Govern's national campaign co-

ordinator, said that Mr. Mott

whose father was the largest single

holder of General Motors,

contributed \$5,000 to the South

Carolina Democrat about a year

ago.

Associated Press

Under Atlantic Nations' Accord

pening of Charter Flights to Individuals

By Robert Lindsey

NEW YORK, May 8 (NYT)—

Government regulators in the

United States and Europe are

moving toward the adoption of

atlantic flight regulations

many travel leaders expect

touch off a new explosion in

travel at low fares.

revised rules are expected

to bring about a fundamental

change in travel patterns over the

atlantic and eventually on other

air routes—by placing less

emphasis on regular scheduled

flights and more on less expen-

se group flights on non-

scheduled charter planes.

the regulations which are

under international debate

will take effect this year, but

in time to affect this sum-

mer. The full impact

probably not be felt until

summer of 1973.

Civil Aeronautics Board has

ended hearings on a radical

proposal that is expected to be

adopted. Within certain limits

it would allow virtually anyone

to Europe at cheap charter

rates that are now legally

restricted to members of clubs,

traveler groups and similar

organizations that charter an

airline.

European Plan

On May 30, members of the

European Civil Aviation Con-

ference which is composed of civil

ministers from Western Eu-

ropean countries will meet in

to consider adoption of a

newly different plan with the

general objectives.

tomorrow, the aviation

committee of the Senate Com-

mittee in Washington has pro-

posed legislation that would go

farther in permitting

travelers to cut their vacation

through the advantages of

air buying."

Michel Swiss

ERFUMES-GLOVES

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Associated Press

mine blaze

dims rescue

hope in Idaho

Roster of Missing

Is Raised to 58

KELLOGG, Idaho, May 8 (AP)—

Hopes for the rescue of 58

miners trapped in the Sunshine

Mine were dimmed today by the

apparent resurgence of an under-

ground fire that already has

claimed the lives of 35 men.

Marvin Chase, the mine

manager, said increased heat and

smoke have caused rescue crews

to abandon temporarily their

work at the 3,700-foot level of the

mine-deep mine. Rescue crews

had hoped to reach a hoist in the

shaft that would allow them to

descend to lower levels where it

is believed the miners could be

found.

"We still have a chance to get

the hoist going and we still have

a chance of getting survivors out,

but I can't say I'm as optimistic

as I was before," Mr. Chase said.

Meanwhile a second rescue ef-

fort was carried out by the U.S.

Bureau of Mines also was delayed

when efforts to lower a rescue

capsule down a small air-shaft

failed because a compressor prov-

ed too large to fit into the work-

ing area.

Mr. Chase said it still was not

known where the fire was center-

ed but that intense heat and

smoke billowing up the shaft

indicated it had flared up again.

Earlier, Sunshine officials in-

creased the number of men

missing to 58. Mr. Chase said

the addition of 11 names to the

roll of missing men came after

an exhaustive name-by-name

study of the company's personnel

list.

He said the number of con-

firmed dead from the fire, which

broke out in the mine last Tues-

day, remained 35.

A power failure and exhaust

fan malfunction yesterday also

delayed efforts to determine the

fate of the missing men, unheard

## Stumbling Block

The prospect of further heavy bloodshed in South Vietnam and of a dangerous new escalation of the Indochina conflict—including the possible reintroduction of some American fighting men—places a heavy burden on leaders of every nation involved to leave no stone unturned in the effort to achieve a negotiated settlement.

It is by no means clear that the two sides are as far apart as the American delegate indicated when the United States and South Vietnam broke off the public Paris peace talks last Thursday. The United States has indicated a willingness to discuss the Communist demand for some kind of coalition arrangement in Saigon in advance of the elections to which both sides are committed. The Communists in turn deny that they seek a "monopoly of political control" in South Vietnam. The Viet Cong delegate in Paris, Mrs. Binh, reiterated last week that her side would accept members of the present Saigon regime as well as representatives of other non-Communist elements in a proposed "three-segment government of national concord."

A principal stumbling block to agreement appears to be allied resistance to the long-standing Communist demand for immediate

resignation of President Thieu, who has become a symbol of military resistance with his resolute commitment to the "four nos"—no land concession, no Communist political parties in South Vietnam, no neutrality and no coalition.

President Thieu had already offered to step down one month before elections in the context of proposals put forward by the United States in secret talks last year. Secretary of State Rogers last February indicated that the United States was "flexible" on the timing of a Thieu resignation. Why not now?

With his government enjoying only the dubious loyalty of its people, his military forces retreating and his country faced with internecine civil war, it seems apparent that the greatest service President Thieu could render South Vietnam would be voluntarily to step aside for a less intransigent leader. There are able men waiting in the wings who are in a far better position to rally South Vietnam's substantial but fragmented non-Communist elements for the essential political confrontation with the Communists.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

## The Crime of Genocide

Determined that such horrors as Hitler's deliberate and systematic attempt to destroy an entire people will never be repeated with impunity, the UN General Assembly on Dec. 11, 1948, unanimously affirmed that "genocide is a crime under international law." Two years later the Assembly unanimously approved the text of a Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide.

The Genocide Convention has been in force now for more than two decades. It has been ratified by 75 nations—but not by the U.S. government, which was the prime mover of the original resolutions.

This American delinquency is a national disgrace. It impedes the development of international law, to which the United States has long been committed, and raises disturbing questions at home and abroad about American devotion to human justice. The

opposition, which so far has blocked Senate ratification of the convention, is based, as the Senate Foreign Relations Committee has noted, on irrational, self-deprecating fears "...as if genocide were rampant in the United States and this nation could not afford to have its action examined by international organs—as if our Supreme Court would lose its collective mind and make of the treaty something it is not—as if we as a people don't trust ourselves and our society."

Prodiced by a bipartisan coalition led by Sens. Javits, Scott, Church and Proxmire, 51 senators have signed an appeal to bring the convention to the floor for a vote. It is inconceivable that the Senate once more will pass up this opportunity to reaffirm principles so rooted in American law and the American conscience.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

## International Opinion

## Diplomatic Impotence

For the Americans, the suspension of the Paris conference is a failure. It means that Kissinger did not obtain from Brezhnev what he expected. It was with an appalling confession of diplomatic impotence that the State Department completed William Porter's remarks in Paris on the new interruption of the negotiation with Hanoi, resumed a week earlier. Charles Bray announced the hope for a "Kissinger surprise" nourished by many Americans. The stalemate is now total and is morally aggravated, for American public opinion and for President Nixon's prestige, by the agonizing idea that, if the Americans did not obtain anything from Le Duc Tho, it was because Kissinger had obtained nothing, or much less than what he appeared willing to suggest, from Brezhnev in Moscow. Should this idea become conviction, which is bound to happen if Giap's troops push on in their military advance in Vietnam, the consequences might prove disastrous. In short, "principles" prevails on both sides.

—From *Le Figaro* (Paris).

## Romanian Visit of Mrs. Meir

Mrs. Meir's visit to Romania is both unusual and mysterious. It is mysterious because one does not know how far the Romanian government—a specialist in delicate mediation—is prepared to get involved, and because it is not known whether its initiative was approved or disapproved by Moscow. Will the Romanian government's good offices—if good offices are intended—be more successful than those of the four Western powers or of the four African chiefs of state? The previous failures advise caution, but the nearness of the Russian-American summit may bring the Israelis and Egyptians to make an effort out of fear of having a solution imposed from abroad.

—From *Le Figaro* (Paris).

## Discontent in Burundi

Discontent is to be expected in a country which is perhaps the most densely populated in Africa and lacks resources and economic prospects. The tribal structure of Burundi, even though modified by colonial rule, was entirely unsuited to modern Africa. The difficulty is to find what to put in its place. Here a small country like Burundi is at a disadvantage compared with its rich western neighbor, Zaire, or the comparatively rich and well-organized Tanzania to the east.

—From the *Times* (London).

## Showdown in Vietnam

This week will show whether the North Vietnamese can exploit the potential winning situation they have created. If the South, with massive American air support, can rally enough to prevent this, there will be a real chance that at the worst, complete disaster in the present campaign can be averted, and at the best, that further major losses, including that of Hué, can be prevented.

—From the *Daily Telegraph* (London).

## North African Unity

The three countries of the Maghreb—Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia—this year have shown greater signs of getting together. The recent visit of President Boumedienne to Tunisia has been the most positive step. It is logical the three should be looking for closer ties. All were colonized by France, which left similar linguistic, educational and administrative legacies. They are of course bound by the Mediterranean, by ethnic ties, and by being neighbors. There is acceptance now that the differences can be tolerated, not challenged. It is in the economic field—with Morocco drawn further in—that the basis for unity will be forged.

—From the *Guardian* (London).

## In the International Edition

## Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 9, 1897

WASHINGTON—An important conference was held at the White House yesterday between the President, Secretary Gage and Mr. Jordan, the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, concerning gold exports and the slow but steady growth of gold shipments abroad. Under the existing law there is no protection for the government against an assault on the reserve. It is the opinion of Treasury officials that the present raid is being made by speculators, finding the U.S. the cheapest and most profitable market to obtain gold.

## Fifty Years Ago

May 9, 1922

PARIS—Strong sentiment has been developed at the convention of the National League for Woman Voter which has been in session at Baltimore in favor of a pronouncement that all war is illegal and that any nation taking the initiative in warring with another shall be outlawed by all other nations. This is an instance of meritorious idealism. If the object aimed at could be practically realized, it would be the simplest of all means of endowing the world with a thorough and a lasting peace.



'I'm Sorry, Mr. Kissinger Is Too Busy Working on Foreign Policy to See You Now!'

## Scorch Their Earth

By Anthony Lewis

London—American bombing and shelling since 1965 have produced 31 million craters in South Vietnam.

That is the estimate of a scholarly study published in this month's *Scientific American*. It is a figure so breathtaking that one must pause a moment to take it in: 21 million craters. On the surface of a country the size of Missouri.

The study is by Prof. Arthur H. Westing of Windham College and E.W. Pfeiffer of the University of Montana. They previously did an extensive report on the effects of herbicides in Vietnam. Their new study considers the long-term environmental impact of explosives. It is based on official figures, interviews and surveys on the ground in Vietnam and from helicopters.

What we have done in Vietnam, then, is to follow a scorched earth policy. But it has not been our earth that we have destroyed, or usually our people that we have risked. We have done most

of our destroying from a distance. It has been a policy of *Scorch Their Earth*.

In this column recently I wrote that the bombing of Vietnam showed the United States to be, today, the most dangerous and destructive power on earth. Some readers found the statement outrageous. I think the *Scientific American* report confirms its truth.

## New Blow Feared

After publication of these estimated figures on bombing and shelling, surely there can no longer be any argument about destructiveness. No other country comes close to what the United States has done in the last few years. As for being dangerous, that is to say, we have informed people in London and Washington and elsewhere are deeply fearful that

an invasion. President, facing defeat, may strike some terrible and perilous new blow—not to prevent the defeat but to save his pride with revenge.

It is painful for countries, as for individuals, to face the truth about themselves. But there is no way for the United States to rebuild its self-confidence or its reputation without facing the truth about what we have done in Vietnam.

Of course there are those who dismiss concern about our policy in Vietnam as the guilt feelings of sentimental liberals. To wage that kind of war, they say, shows strength in a practical world. I think it shows weakness. A policy of mass destruction appeals to our friends and wounds ourselves. Those who still favor that policy, after all that has happened, are the truly irrational men.

## Case Against Nixon

There are many cases made against President Nixon, but let us confine ourselves to one that says simply: With experience with his knowns, the dozen times his predecessors vented an optimism improved to be inopportune, point of being massive, which he did to overkill in the by which he got his in.

Is it the fault of Gen. Abrams who was there before Pres. Nixon was elected? What nature of Abrams's mistake? Was it on the morale of South Vietnamese that he got it wrong? No, so why did he? Did he make a allowances, in his estimate the morale factor? If not? Did the Defense Department probe the matter, or accept the estimates of the commander in the field? Did CIA contribute to the estimate? When, early in Mr. Nixon's term, the CIA advised that Vietnam would not work, were arguments consulted, and if whom, using what arguments?

Or was it the military size of North Vietnam that we estimated? The President was told that it was last October we discovered that the was preparing for a massive offensive. Indeed, did we know what scale, the enemy preparing? Did our intelligence services perform usefully we twice the amount of agent being off-loaded from Soviet freighters? Did we the nature of the material we infer the used to would be put? Did we our defenses, given the situation, competently?

There are many things focused upon in the next having to do with the sequences of what has happened in Vietnam, but one of the is the dumbfounding competence of our calculations have been made to see Nichols II, confidently the court that the navy would knock out J three weeks.

## How Many Mistakes

How many other mistakes have we are relying on? As sat in Helsinki playing have we proceeded on of information put together the same people who put the the information on which we have relied in Vietnam? Then has gotten around a couple of generals. Do we ever fire generals McGovern points out that we have only one as many men under arms as we had during the of World War II, never have as many high officers as then. How Lincoln occasionally for necessary to change his why is it haven't?

Do we need to our intelligence? What about the State? What about the State? And of course the

There are a lot of people after assimilating the South Vietnam and the vision of those South Vietnamese who fought because we are on network IV that we never let them go to go to ask the hard questions, and they are not spared the Army, indeed may very well not be commander-in-chief, and so sure they should.

## The 1968 'Understanding'

By Daniel L. Davidson

WASHINGTON.—When the

heavy fighting resumed in South Vietnam several weeks ago, the administration began harping on the allegation that the North Vietnamese had violated the understanding they had entered into with the United States in October, 1968.

• Of those 20 billion pounds, 21 billion were exploded in South Vietnam. That amounts to 497 pounds per acre of the country, or 1,215 pounds for every inhabitant.

• The bombs and shells are estimated by the study to have left 21 million craters in South Vietnam, displaced 2.75 million cubic yards of earth and sprayed fragments over 26 million acres of the countryside.

The study of acres and displaced earth cannot really evoke the human tragedy of Vietnam: the displaced and crippled people. But every so often Professors Westing and Pfeiffer offer a first-hand observation that gives human meaning to their statistics.

In the Mekong Delta they saw four-year-old craters in what had been rice paddies, the craters were deep in water, had tall reeds in them and were useless for rice-growing. The valuable forests of Vietnam, they write, have been bombarded so intensively that the trees are spotted with pieces of metal. That makes the trees rot. When they are cut for lumber, sawmill operators try to chop the metal fragments out by hand, but cannot find them all, many saw blades are ruined.

If anything, the report probably underestimates the total impact of American bombing. It covers only the seven years from 1965 through 1971, and some of the most intensive bombing has come this year.

The study concludes that there will be severe and long-lasting ef-

fects on the ecology of Vietnam:

namely forces "increased the level of fighting in South Vietnam" as American troops were withdrawn, he would retaliate by ordering the bombing of North Vietnam.

The President attempted to conceal his reprisal of the 1968 understanding by verbal sleight of hand. He used the term "understanding" to declare unilaterally that if North Vietnam took certain actions which did not violate the negotiated "understanding," he would order bombing. The negotiated "understanding" had allowed the continuation of the war while the talks continued. Despite certain inhibitions each side was permitted to seek military victory.

On Dec. 10, 1970, President Nixon referred to "another understanding" (in addition to the one concerning reconnaissance) with regard to the bombing of North Vietnam. The "understanding," which he asserted he was "restoring," was that if North Vietnam

viewed the bombing as a signal that we would tolerate the setting aside of the understanding," he would order bombing. The negotiated "understanding" had allowed the continuation of the war while the talks continued. Despite certain inhibitions each side was permitted to seek military victory.

On Dec. 10, 1970, President Nixon referred to "another understanding" (in addition to the one concerning reconnaissance) with regard to the bombing of North Vietnam.

—Letters

## View of Hoover

"Of the dead speak only good, okay, but this is ridiculous," said J. Edgar Hoover. "No man did more to subvert the Constitution, not even Joe McCarthy."

"G-Man" was his name, thought-control his game. In the name of fighting Communism, he set his agents to eavesdropping on private conversations, tapping our phones, bugging our bedrooms. Those whom he could not cow into silence, those who persisted in protesting injustice, in advocating a more humane society, he accused of treason.

"You cannot give freedom to those who would destroy freedom." That was his rationale. And how else was he to get at those who "hid behind the Constitution" as he put it, than to bull his way through that bulwark?

PAUL JARRICO.

Paris.

Dear Mr. Buckley.

Dear Mr. Buckley, You are brilliant, observant, witty, and realistic. You do not like Jack Anderson (IETB, April 27) and you do not respect his methods of saving the Constitution and the Republic with it.

I suspect that Mr. Anderson does not particularly respect your ethical and legislative arguments at the moment when the house is on fire. Is it your desire to see the house in ashes—the frequent desire of those who like "to build from scratch"? Why not state it openly before Jack Anderson has found access to your private archives?

JACOB ZAGUSKIN.

Oxford, England.

## Message on Marijuana

By John Ingersoll

Washington.—The following is from a statement by Mr. Ingersoll, director of the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, in the Bureau's Bulletin.

The Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs has long been in the forefront of those arguing that jail is not the only answer to coping with the problem of marijuana.

Indicative of this is the fact that in early 1969 the Bureau authorized and pressed for the passage of the Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970 which reduced the federal penalty for simple possession of any controlled substance from a felony to a misdemeanor and gave judges a wide range of authority in determining punishment in these cases...

None of us enjoys "throwing kids in jail" for committing no other offense than possessing marijuana. We in law enforcement are the last to relish the prospect of "graduating" youthful hardened criminals from our prisons each year. But we cannot surrender the problem to legislation because, as yet, we have no other alternatives. We must find those alternatives in useful

work and treatment efforts. We must protect our young people without reservation that our protection is not necessary because marijuana is harmless.

Expert medical opinion presently recognizes marijuana as a substance that has no known social value and that has not been proved harmless by scientific research. Indeed, there are persistent, documented reports of its dangers to motorists, acute effect on short-term memory, deterioration in intellectual and psychomotor performance because of acute intoxication, and so on.

I believe the people have a right to know more about those effects before the government condones its use. On the one hand, it may be true that harm to the individual using marijuana is minimal or does not exist. If the same is demonstrated with regard to society at large, then, and only then, should the government legalize its use.

If, on the other hand, research proves marijuana to be a dangerous substance in the future, will these same voices be heard? If so, what will they say? "We didn't know..."

JOHN BIEUPFANG.

Modena, Italy.

## Mistake in Vietnam

When President Nixon told 200 influential Texans that a Communist victory in Vietnam would cause the office of the presidency to "lose respect" in the eyes of the world and that he would "

## Blast Hurts 38 As Apollo-16 Is Defueled

San Diego Accident  
Leaves Craft Intact

SAN DIEGO, Calif., May 8 (AP)—Thirty-eight persons were hospitalized, most of them for observation because of lung inhalation, after an explosion yesterday as the Apollo-16 spacecraft was being defueled at North Island Naval Air Station, the Navy said.

The command module arrived here Friday aboard the aircraft carrier *Ticonderoga*, which plucked it from the Pacific recovery area at the end of the Apollo-16 moon mission.

Donald Coleman, a North American Rockwell technician taking part in the defueling operation, was the most seriously injured, suffering a right-knee fracture and bruises, a spokesman said. The injured included civilian and military workers taking part in the defueling, as well as spectators with access to the hangar where the spacecraft was stored, the Navy said. All were reported in satisfactory condition.

A spokesman at the hospital said those persons inhaling fumes from the fuel, nitrogen tetroxide, would be held 24 to 48 hours as recommended by National Aeronautics and Space Administration officials. None would be available for comment during that time, the hospital said.

The blast left a three-inch slot on the command module's heat shield, but there apparently was no other damage, said Hector Rodriguez, project engineer for NASA.

Debris was scattered more than 200 feet from the blast site, and three aircraft in the hangar were slightly damaged.

Dick Barton of North American Rockwell, builder of the spacecraft, said the blast apparently was caused by a pressure buildup in equipment being used in defueling the craft.

The fuel had been taken from the craft, and its tanks were being flushed with freon at the time of the blast, he said.

Investigating teams from NASA and North American Rockwell were studying the blast area last night.

## Communications Is Papal Theme

VATICAN CITY, May 8 (UPI)—Pope Paul VI said today that a "ceaseless flood" of ideas, images and opinions by newspapers, magazines, television and radio makes it difficult for modern man to separate the true from the false.

"Every fact has its truth," the Pope said, "but even a straight and simple fact can have many angles, so it's not always easy to grasp the truth of it in its entirety."

The Pope's message, prepared for World Communication Day Sunday, said that modern man's attitudes, judgments, allegiances and antagonisms were heavily influenced by the mass media.

This, he said, imposed two duties—one on communicators to adhere as much as possible to facts and one on individual readers or listeners to exercise critical judgment and to keep an open mind.

## Swedish King On Bonn Visit

GUSTAV VI Adolf of Sweden started a three-day state visit to Bonn today, the first visit to Germany by a Swedish monarch since 1908, when his father visited Kaiser Wilhelm II in Berlin.

The Swedish king is 80, and in order to minimize the strain on him, ceremonial and official engagements were kept to a minimum.

His visit returns a state visit paid to Sweden last June by West German President Gustav Heinemann, who greeted King Gustav when he arrived at Bonn's Wahn Airport at 2 p.m.

## Ceylon to Be Republic

COLOMBO, May 8 (AP)—Mrs. Srimavo Bandaranaike, the prime minister, announced today that Ceylon will become a republic May 22, a date chosen by the island's astrologers. Ceylon is to remain within the British Commonwealth for the time being.

## la chrysanthème ZOLOTAS

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Apollo-16 capsule (right), minutes after explosion Sunday at San Diego Naval Base.

## Recovered From Heart Problem

### 'Retread' Slayton Eyes U.S.-Soviet Orbit

By Lawrence K. Altman

HOUSTON, May 8 (NYT)—Donald K. (Deke) Slayton, whose bursts of abnormal heartbeats made him the only astronaut among the original seven ineligible to fly in space, is now studying Russian at the age of 45, in hopes of piloting a possible Russian-American joint space mission that could be launched no earlier than 1975.

Mr. Slayton's chief ambition of flying in space died when he was grounded for the heartbeat disorder a decade ago. But his goal is now alive, because he was given a medical "A.O.R." just before the Apollo-16 flight.

Mr. Slayton dealt a devastating blow in 1962, just two months before he was slated to become America's second man to orbit earth. He was scrubbed because of an abnormal heart rhythm that doctors first detected during training for the Mercury flight.

Just what caused Mr. Slayton's heart to unpredictably beat in spurts of an irregular rhythm called atrial fibrillation has stumped just about every leading American cardiologist. Mr. Slayton and Dr. Charles A. Berry, the astronauts' chief physician, in separate interviews here, they said that the test pilot's abnormal rhythm has disappeared over the last two years almost as mysteriously as it came on.

**Common Problem**

Atrial fibrillation is a common medical problem. It generally results as a complication of advanced arteriosclerosis and less commonly from thyroid disorders. But doctors excluded those conditions in Mr. Slayton's case.

I had something other people didn't," Mr. Slayton said. After he was dropped, Mr. Slayton took on the job of chief astro-

nat in Mr. Slayton's case.

Mr. Slayton said he has exercised vigorously every day during his grounding because "I never gave up hope" of regaining flight status and achieving his dream of flying in space.

So dogged was Mr. Slayton's perseverance in exploring every imaginable avenue to "do what I was trained to do" that the astronaut even offered himself as an experimental research subject to study the physiologic effects of weightlessness.

Once people finally decided space flight was here to stay, I kept figuring they might want to run a medical experiment on someone who had something unusual on them and that I'd be a prime candidate," Mr. Slayton said.

Mr. Slayton is beginning to learn Russian because, he said, "I am doing what little things I can to get a lead" to be a prime candidate for the proposed Rus-

## Mrs. Meir Tells Aides Of Romanians' Views

JERUSALEM, May 8 (UPI)—Premier Golda Meir summoned her cabinet today to hear a report on her recent trip to Romania.

Political sources said the special cabinet session was decided on by Mrs. Meir yesterday following her return from four days of talks with Romanian leaders. A joint Israeli-Romanian communiqué following the visit underscored the need for peaceful settlement of outstanding international issues, and urged the continuation of efforts toward a peaceful settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Mrs. Meir told newsmen in the Middle East, although they did not want to act as mediators in the Arab-Israeli conflict, political sources said this was the message she had for her ministers.

## Oman Planes Attack S. Yemen Gun Posts

MUSCAT, May 8 (Reuters)—The Sultanate of Oman's air force bombed gun positions in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen over the weekend after Yemeni fire had killed six Omani soldiers, the Omani Defense Department announced here.

The department accused South Yemeni forces of firing mortars and machine guns for one and a half days across the border at an Omani fort in Habrur, a frontier post about 60 miles inland from the Indian Ocean.

ian-American joint flight—his only prospect of a space flight.

Crews for the last Apollo flight to the moon next December and the earth-orbiting Skylab flights next year, which are designed to study the physiology of man in space, were selected months ago when Mr. Slayton still was grounded and when his heart rhythm problem had not been completely resolved.

When electrocardiograms recorded a pattern of atrial fibrillation, Mr. Slayton said he was conscious of just "a little erratic pulsation in my neck." He added that at worst it was "irksome" and that it never interfered with his physical activity. In fact, for reasons that cardiologists cannot explain, Mr. Slayton, unlike other patients with the disorder, could make his heart rhythm revert to normal simply by exercising.

Space agency doctors did not consider the abnormal rhythm a contra-indication to fly aboard the Mercury capsule. Dr. Berry and Mr. Slayton said, but other space agency administrators grounded him because, at that time, they were uncertain how severely weightlessness might aggravate the astronaut's heart problem.

"We played all kinds of games," Mr. Slayton said as he described how he selectively eliminated every factor known to precipitate the abnormal beats.

"I quit smoking, stopped drink-

ing coffee and gave up cocktails among other things," for periods of six weeks—all without success in averting bursts of the rhythm.

To exclude serious causes of the problem and to get Mr. Slayton back on flight status, Dr. Berry said that he had outlined a series of medical tests including one called heart catheterization. Heart catheterization involves putting a thin tube in an artery in the arm or leg and threading it back into the heart. Dr. Berry said the tests were not done then because:

"NASA management decided it wasn't worthwhile because the test involved some risk but more because officials had already made a decision which they felt was best for the program and they did not want to reverse."

Mr. Slayton said: "It was a political not a medical decision."

Then Mr. Slayton's attacks of atrial fibrillation became more frequent. So with Dr. Berry's guidance, Mr. Slayton consulted Dr. Paul Dudley White of Boston, who suggested trial doses of a drug called quinidine to convert the rhythm to normal. This was successful.

## Stopped Drugs

Ordinarily, patients with atrial fibrillation must take drugs like quinidine every day to prevent recurrence of the abnormal rhythm. But because Mr. Slayton said he thought he could not regain solo flying status if he took a medication, he stopped taking quinidine without consulting a doctor. Since then, his rhythm has remained normal without benefit of the pills.

"Nobody understands why," Mr. Slayton said.

Nevertheless, his prospects for regaining flight status brightened. With NASA's approval, Dr. Berry arranged for the catheterization and other heart tests to be done at the Mayo Clinic, in Rochester, Minn.

A key factor in deciding to do the tests then and not several years before, Dr. Berry said, was that the catheterization technique had been refined in the interval to the point where it posed much less risk to a patient.

Now, Mr. Slayton says he is realistic about his prospects of piloting a proposed Russian-American flight.

"Eligibility is an improvement of where I've been. But even if the flight is agreed upon it doesn't necessarily mean I'd get it."

## S. Africa Orders A Douglas-Home To Leave Country

JOHANNESBURG, May 8 (Reuters)—Mark Douglas-Home, editor of a controversial issue of the *Witwatersrand University* student newspaper, today was told to leave South Africa by midnight Wednesday.

The 21-year-old nephew of the British Foreign Secretary, Sir Alec Douglas-Home, was served with a police notice informing him that his temporary residence permit would expire by that date.

The recent issue of the newspaper provoked a storm in Parliament, plus demands from the African press for the editor's deportation. A front-page cartoon showed a naked boy looking into a toilet bowl and asking: "Pardon me, are you the prime minister?"

Mr. Douglas-Home went into hiding over the weekend following death threats against him. Yesterday, he said that he would meet security police today and expected to be told to leave the country. The notice was handed to him at police headquarters here in the presence of a senior British consular official.

## On NATO Inspection

BODOE, Norway, May 8 (Reuters)—Gen. William Westmoreland, U.S. Army chief of staff, left here for the Netherlands tonight after a three-day visit during which he inspected military installations on NATO's northern flank.

## GM to Recall, Repair 350,000 Vega Models

DETROIT, May 8 (AP)—General Motors Corp. announced today that it is recalling 350,000 Chevrolet Vagas to correct a problem that could cause the throttle to stick partially open.

The recall, involving 1971 and 1972 models equipped with single-barrel carburetors, is a substantial proportion of all Vagas built since production of the subcompact began in the fall of 1971.

## Russia Told Britain Deplores Expulsion

LONDON, May 8 (Reuters)—Britain today told the Soviet Union that it deeply deplored the expulsion of London Times correspondent David Bonavia from Moscow.

Sir Thomas Brimelow, a deputy under secretary at the Foreign Office, described the expulsion order as "unjustified and unjustifiable."

## Soviet Allows New Exodus Of Germans

### Reported Decision Affects Ethnic Group

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW, May 8 (NYT)—Soviet authorities quietly permitted more than 1,200 ethnic Germans to be repatriated to West Germany last year and are expected to allow even more to emigrate this year, according to well placed sources here.

This largely unpublicized friendly gesture by the government of Chancellor Willy Brandt, following years of Soviet refusal to deal with West German requests for repatriation, is described as a by-product of the Soviet-West German nonaggression treaty signed in August, 1970.

West German officials have denied that a recent disclosure of the Soviet move was timed to help the Brandt government achieve ratification of the treaty this week but other diplomats see a connection.

As the treaty debate approached, Foreign Minister Walter Scheel announced in Bonn on April 13, after meeting with Valentin Falin, the Soviet ambassador in Bonn, that the Kremlin was prepared to grant exit visas to 700 ethnic Germans living in the Soviet Union.

## Russians Concerned

The Russians, watching the ratification process with obvious concern because of the importance of the treaty to the Kremlin's policy in Central Europe, have coupled warnings of consequences if ratification fails with measures designed to make Soviet-German cooperation seem more attractive to legislators in Bonn.

Evidently out of fear of complicating the Brandt government's campaign on behalf of the treaty, the Soviet press has toned down earlier criticism of opposition forces in Germany and restricted itself to largely factual accounts of the tense and close tests of strength in the Bundestag, the lower house.

West German Embassy officials disclosed Friday that talks have just begun on expanding the newly established twice-a-week commercial air links between Frankfurt and Moscow to include at least two more flights from Frankfurt to Tokyo by way of Moscow and across Siberia.

But except for Mr. Scheel's announcement last month, both sides have refrained from publicizing the shift of Soviet policy on German repatriation. Although Moscow actually took the major step by granting the visas last year, by granting the visas last year.



AP  
BLACK BOX—The flight recorder of the Alitalia DC-8 that crashed Friday night near Palermo, Sicily, was found Sunday and will be examined by investigators probing the wreck, Italy's worst air disaster, in which 115 persons died.

Mr. Scheel's announcement was the first public confirmation that the Soviet Union was prepared to permit sizable emigration of ethnic Germans.

Some of the ethnic Germans involved are members of families divided by World War II after the retreat of German troops from Soviet territory. Others are residents of a former section of East Prussia, around Königsberg, now Kaliningrad, which passed to Soviet control in 1945. Still others have unresolved historic claims to German citizenship. Germans say that only a handful might have been former German prisoners of war.

The ethnic Germans who went to Germany last year included some from around Leningrad, from the Baltic republics and even considerable numbers from the Volga German communities exiled by Stalin from the Volga River regions to the central Asian republic of Kazakhstan early in World War II.

## Cosmos-488 and 489 Up

MOSCOW, May 8 (UPI)—The Soviet Union has launched the 488th and the 489th in its Cosmos series of unmanned earth satellites. Tass said yesterday, Cosmos-488 was launched Saturday and Cosmos-489 on Friday.

## KGB Searches 14 Apartments For Clues to Dissident Paper

MOSCOW, May 8 (AP)—The secret police searched the apartments of at least 14 Moscow dissidents Friday night, apparently as part of the official attempt to crush the underground journal *Chronicle of Current Events*.

Dissident sources said KGB agents spent nine hours rummaging through the apartment of Pyotr Yakir, one of the most active dissidents. They said other searches were conducted at the same time in other parts of the city.

The agents seized from Mr. Yakir a bundle of underground literature and books published abroad, the sources said, and told Mr. Yakir the search was in connection with "Case No. 24."

"Case 24" was reportedly opened early this year after a decision by the Communist party leadership to uproot the *Chronicle of Current Events*, the organ of the underground civil rights movement.

Hundreds Questioned

From Odessa to Leningrad, from Riga to Novosibirsk, hundreds of people have been questioned and dozens of homes have been painstakingly searched in connection with Case 24. Despite the deployment of KGB agents, which dissidents say is on a scale unprecedented since Stalin, the latest issue of the *Chronicle* appeared on schedule at the end of March.

If it was not immediately known if the other searches were directly connected with Case 24. But most of those persons whose apartments were searched were known to have signed at one time or another various petitions and appeals, part of the raw material for the *Chronicle*.

Tyred on onionskin paper, the *Chronicle* circulated clandestinely from hand to hand and records in deadpan prose what its editors consider to be violations of civil rights by the authorities, provides accounts of the tense and close tests of strength in the Bundestag, the lower house.

The battle Saturday followed a police

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## ART

## Albert Marquet: Invisible Man

By Michael Gibson

**PARIS.** May 8 (IHT).—The works of Albert Marquet breathe ease. They appear simple, luminous, inviting, like the conversation of a person of mobile wit and outgoing intelligence. There is no crust, no veil or film to break through in order to reach them, and for this reason they can be taken too much for granted, as though the mark of greatness were a certain arduous intricacy or inaccessibility, or the isolated development of some single faculty.

Marquet was 25 at the turn of the century and his activity as a painter extends over the first half of it, to his death in 1947. In that spectacular age of artistic sword swallowers and fire-eaters, his work remained fascinatingly unspectacular and deceptively simple. But this simplicity is in fact the mark of his infinite intelligence and his characteristic blend of artistic authority and personal modesty.

His drawings most obviously demonstrate his gift of purposeful simplification, but the same process can be observed in his paintings, working in a different and richer language. The ability to express light, color, rhythm, space, texture, climate, mood and emotion in such a way that one grasps them globally in a single

Marquet's  
"Marseille,  
La Juliette,"  
painted in 1916.

experience and sees them expressed in a single application of the brush is specific to Marquet. One finds an unusual balance in these unchurched canvases of a two-dimensional composition, a landscape, and the artist's unequivocal emotional response to both and mediation between them.

The son of a Bordeaux railway worker of very modest means, Albert Marquet was an awkward, shy, nearsighted child, the scapegoat of his schoolmates and his teachers. He did not do well in school but he had one precious taste: he liked to draw and had started doing so before he could even walk. His mother realized he had an artistic gift, sold a piece of land and a little house she owned, leaving her husband in Bordeaux, moved to Paris with Albert. There she opened a shop, Rue Monge, and put her son through the Ecole des Arts Décoratifs. Among his fellow students there was Henri Matisse,

experience and sees them expressed in a single application of the brush is specific to Marquet. One finds an unusual balance in these unchurched canvases of a two-dimensional composition, a landscape, and the artist's unequivocal emotional response to both and mediation between them.

Marquet's work reflects a dim-

six years his senior, who was to remain his lifelong friend.

Although Marquet did a few fauvist paintings during the short lifetime of that movement, it was more out of a flash of youthful sympathy for the initiative of Matisse and his friends than anything else. His own temper was different, not provocative, nor was he inclined to follow artistic theories. He very quickly set out on his own quiet and solitary path and followed it to the end.

Marquet's work reflects a dim-  
screet, observant and unemotional love of life. One of the monographs on him mentions the mythical dream of being able to walk, like Gyges, invisible and observing among an unsuspecting mankind, and suggests that this might have been Marquet's dream. His shyness and discretion did not allow him to look his full at other people. He caught them in quick sketches and occasional oil portraits. But his preference goes to landscapes. He is drawn to water and loved to paint ports, rivers and seashores, perhaps because as a lonely child he liked to wander about the docks of the port of Bordeaux, catching the bustle and the sense of space and distance that a seaport conveys.

But above all, no matter whether he is painting a broad perspective or the intimate setting of two shutters through which the sunlight plays with varying tones of green, he unashamedly suggests that human space is both broader and more sensually varied than anything else. His own temper was different, not provocative, nor was he inclined to follow artistic theories. He very quickly set out on his own quiet and solitary path and followed it to the end.

Marquet is the invisible man in many respects, but one who makes himself humanly visible through his art. Not in any autobiographical sense, ever. He hardly discussed the past at all, even with his wife, and little is known of his thoughts and feelings. But through his art he defines an attitude that is both humanly and artistically ineligible.

The exhibition at the Galerie Bernheim-Jeune (27, Avenue Matignon), Paris 8, to July 13. Admission: 5 francs) assembles 50 works done between 1887 and his death 50 years later, most of them on loan from private collections. It afford a good overall view of the work of an artist whose qualities are perhaps insufficiently recognized even today.

She turned up in New York just two years ago, unknown and unheard of, from Lodz, in a concert version of Goldmark's "Queen of Sheba" at Carnegie Hall, a performance which I had the good fortune to hear, and which I shall not forget. The wealth of vocal resources, her skill in the management of those resources, her security and composure, and the uninhibited ardor in the projection of one of the most taxing parts ever written marked her immediately as a singer born for the theater and for the big dramatic roles.

She has not been fortunate since then in the opportunities that have come her way, except in Chicago and San Francisco, where she has sung both Butterfly and Tosca. At Glyndebourne last summer, she was disadvantageously cast in Tchaikovsky's "The Queen of Spades" and Cavalli's "La Calisto," and made little impression. One learns with dismay that her Metropolitan debut in December will be in "The Queen of Spades." She returns to Covent Garden next season as Tosca. That's more like it.

## Congenial Vocally

Butterfly is more congenial to her vocally than physically, although in terms of stage business, attitude, gesture and facial expression, it is a characterization most carefully thought out and projected, possibly a bit too carefully. But it is difficult to imagine a Butterfly more tellingly, more eloquently sung, or one sung more skillfully. Miss Kubiak knows her voice.

It is strong, clear, radiant and free, not as big as it sounds in the big moments, but wonderfully focused. As with Birgit Nilsson, concentration achieves what others seek through sheer power or extraordinary exertion; and thanks to shrewd pacing and husbanding of resources, the climactic outbursts are approached with plenty in reserve. Her high C at the end of the first act duet, and the B flat at the end of "Un bel di" must be ringing around the Royal Opera House to this minute.

But what is most impressive about Miss Kubiak is a dramatic instinct combined with artistic integrity. I have never heard a more integrated performance of "Un bel di." The applause that greeted it was hesitant, almost apologetic, as if many in the audience felt that it would be an impertinence, an intrusion in a drama in progress, and as if they felt that Miss Kubiak deserved to travel extremely.

If you are interested in this position please forward a curriculum vitae under the reference MA 10/16/72 to:

## INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

## Teresa Kubiak As Memorable Butterfly

By Henry Pleasants

**LONDON.** (IHT).—Experiencing Teresa Kubiak's Covent Garden debut as Madame Butterfly Friday night, and reading the local notices—approiative, but incommunicative—with the achievement has left one wondering how long it will be before this Polish soprano is accorded the recognition she deserves as singer and singing actress.

She turned up in New York just two years ago, unknown and unheard of, from Lodz, in a concert version of Goldmark's "Queen of Sheba" at Carnegie Hall, a performance which I had the good fortune to hear, and which I shall not forget. The wealth of vocal resources, her skill in the management of those resources, her security and composure, and the uninhibited ardor in the projection of one of the most taxing parts ever written marked her immediately as a singer born for the theater and for the big dramatic roles.

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## INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

## COMPANIA NORTEAMERICANA DE COSMETICA

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• Experiencia mínima de tres años en puesto similar o de Jefe de Producción, o importante dirigente de fábrica de consumo, o similar o tipo de residencia en Madrid.

• Un varón deberá reunir imprescindiblemente los siguientes criterios:

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**IMF Plan Urges Radical Changes****Monetary Reform Aimed at U.S.**

WASHINGTON, May 8 (AP)—A fairly detailed proposal for a monetary reform, in the form of a closely-drawn internal memorandum of the staff of the 128-country International Monetary Fund (IMF), is getting generally favorable attention as it circulates internationally around the world. At the authors' own admission, it will strike some countries as "both radical and interesting."

Instead, the IMF tentatively proposes "symmetrical multi-currency intervention," a fancy

way of saying that, in the case above, Italy would use French francs to buy lire, acquiring the francs by spending such "primary" reserve assets as gold or SDRs. Or the IMF itself might conduct such operations.

The IMF reasons that such a scheme would be the final step into an era in which other nations would no longer depend on chance U.S. payments deficit for growth in their monetary reserves. Strategists say the proposed plan would be more orderly and would enhance the IMF's role as a sort of world central bank rationally creating extra SDRs for reserve growth.

Thus the IMF planners would not want to see any upstart currency, such as one the EEC countries might ultimately create, usurping the reserve role. "A potentially dangerous expansion" of some "emerging" reserve currencies is already a threat, the report cautions.

Ironically, the report finds, what has passed for a monetary system since Aug. 16 is "more dollar-centered than ever before." Other governments still absorb dollars in order to hold currency values relatively steady, but now they do it without any U.S. pledge to redeem the dollars in gold. The dollar holdings of foreign governments were \$47.9 billion at the end of January, up from \$33 billion last July and \$30 billion at the close of January, 1971.

To remove that existing "overhang" of foreign-held dollars, the report proposes giving other nations the option (and perhaps up to a point the obligation) to turn these balances into SDRs through what it calls "consolidation arrangements." Ideally, these would have the IMF absorb the dollars in return for a big new issue of SDRs.

To keep these foreigners' dollar holdings from swelling indefinitely or from being curbed only by trade-blocking protectionist controls by the United States and others, the IMF report proposes annual or even quarterly "compulsory conversion." That means if West Germany were to accumulate \$500 million in three months' time, for instance, the U.S. Treasury would face a firm deadline for coupling up a like amount of gold, SDRs or other currencies to buy them back. To meet its obligation, the United States might have to borrow from other nations or from the IMF.

The report concedes that the United States cannot be expected to agree to such "soft financing" of its payments deficits "unless it could count on exchange-rate policy as one means of curing deficits." Now that Congress has enacted President Nixon's request for devaluation of the dollar, raising the price of gold to \$36 an ounce, "parity changes of the U.S. dollar have become an acknowledged part of the exchange-rate mechanism," the report says.

The gains for the banks ranged from 1.6 percent for Mitsubishi Bank to 4.1 percent for Daiwa Bank.

At the Bank of Tokyo, net income rose 31.4 percent to 4.26 billion yen (about \$1.38 million) from the year-earlier period. Revenue increased to 141.3 billion yen from 129.9 billion.

Daiwa Bank profits were up at 4.6 billion yen while revenues rose to 65.9 billion yen from the year-earlier's 57.3 billion yen.

Mitsubishi Bank reported earnings of 11.94 billion yen as revenue climbed to 141.27 billion yen from 120.53 billion yen.

Profits at Mitsui Bank were up 4.8 percent at 8.69 billion yen. Revenue rose to 94.3 billion yen from 82.44 billion.

A 4.1 percent profit increase was reported at Sanwa Bank with earnings at 10.52 billion yen. Revenue totaled 137.41 billion yen compared to the year-earlier's 120.44 billion.

**Kanagafuchi Chemical**

Net income for Kanagafuchi Chemical, which manufactures textiles, cosmetics and pharmaceutical products, tumbled to 572 million yen from the 1.57 billion yen reported in the year-ago half.

Sales in the latest period were up 15.7 percent at 29.49 billion yen. The company cut its semi-annual dividend to 3 yen a share from the 3.75 yen paid previously.

The agreement was signed at a closed meeting of the council headed by oil ministers and representatives from nine Arab countries, the agency said.

The agreement calls for the ending of \$500 million in oil sales for the transport of oil produced in the countries.

**Banks' Profits In Japan Rise**

TOKYO, May 8 (AP-DJ)—Five leading Japanese banks reported increases in profits for the half year ended March 31, while two manufacturing companies showed sharp declines.

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A 4.1 percent profit increase was reported at Sanwa Bank with earnings at 10.52 billion yen. Revenue totaled 137.41 billion yen compared to the year-earlier's 120.44 billion.

**Kanagafuchi Chemical**

Net income for Kanagafuchi Chemical, which manufactures textiles, cosmetics and pharmaceutical products, tumbled to 572 million yen from the 1.57 billion yen reported in the year-ago half.

Sales in the latest period were up 15.7 percent at 29.49 billion yen. The company cut its semi-annual dividend to 3 yen a share from the 3.75 yen paid previously.

The agreement was signed at a closed meeting of the council headed by oil ministers and representatives from nine Arab countries, the agency said.

The agreement calls for the ending of \$500 million in oil sales for the transport of oil produced in the countries.

**Oil States Set**

**Plan for Tanker Fleet**

PARIS, May 8 (AP)—The ministerial council of the Organization of Arab Oil Exporting Countries over the weekend agreed to build an Arab oil tanker fleet, the Middle East news agency reported.

The agreement was signed at a closed meeting of the council headed by oil ministers and representatives from nine Arab countries, the agency said.

The agreement calls for the ending of \$500 million in oil sales for the transport of oil produced in the countries.

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**FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES****French Merger Talks Broken Off**

Negotiations for a merger of Jeumont-Schneider with CEA, Electro-Mécanique (CEM), a French subsidiary of Brown Boveri of Switzerland, have broken off. "We have reached the conclusion that the objectives of Jeumont-Schneider and those of Brown Boveri were incompatible," a spokesman for Jeumont-Schneider said. The Schneider Group, which owns 33 percent of Jeumont-Schneider, and Baron Empain of Belgium were to have a combined interest of about 30 percent in the merged company. Brown Boveri, which owns 38 percent of CEM, was expected to have a 35 percent interest. Also, France's Cie Générale d'Électricité (CGE) was to have acquired Jeumont-Schneider's turbo-alternator division, which accounts for 25 percent of total sales. Last March, Baron Empain had given his agreement in principle for the merger after strong pressure from the French government, which had vetoed an earlier bid for the control of Jeumont-Schneider by Westinghouse Electric Corp.

**ENI Reportedly Seeks Association**

State-owned Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi of Italy (ENI) is reportedly proposing the formation of an association between European oil companies to better meet demands from producing countries. "We sincerely wish to work out a real European oil policy, as we are convinced that developing countries are engaged in an irreversible process," ENI vice-president Francesco Forte is quoted as having told the French financial daily, Les Echos. Mr. Forte says that preliminary contacts have already taken place with the French state-owned ERAP, as well as with independent West German oil companies.

**Chrysler Share Offering in Japan**

Japan's Finance Ministry is expected to approve soon a plan under which Chrysler Corp. will sell about one million of its shares in Japan, the first

such foreign equity offer in the post-war period. Last May, Chrysler agreed to purchase a 35 percent interest in Mitsubishi Motors for about \$100 million to be spread over three years. At the time, Chrysler officials said the \$100 million would be obtained from Chrysler's cash flow. Subsequently, however, Japan's balance of payments has moved excessively into surplus and the United States has suffered continued large deficits—with neither government anxious to see large amounts of dollars moving into Japan. Japanese brokers say the issue is expected to be priced near \$35 a share, which would allow Chrysler to cover this year's installment with funds raised in Japan.

**BLMC Buys Innocenti Unit**

British Leyland Motor Corp., confirming reports it denied last week, is buying the vehicle division of Milan-based Innocenti as part of a plan to get a bigger share of Common Market car sales. BLMC is paying about \$3 million (\$1.8 million) for the company which assembles and sells Austin Morris cars in Italy. The marketing in Italy of other BLMC cars—mainly Triumph, Rover and Jaguar—is controlled by British Leyland Italia, which now will be merged with Innocenti. A statement from the Italian company said the takeover, which followed 12 years of collaboration between the two companies, would mean an increase in production and the development of new models. Current BLMC sales to Europe as a whole total some 247,000 units a year and it is expected that this will increase to 300,000 units by 1975.

**Anaconda to Sell Timberlands**

Anaconda Co. will sell U.S. Plywood-Champion Papers 670,500 acres of timberland and certain other assets in Montana for \$117 million. Mineral rights are being retained by Anaconda.

**Auto Firm 'Not in Crisis,' Chairman Says****VW '71 Net Plunges; Downtrend Persists**

WOLFSBURG, West Germany, May 8 (AP-DJ)—After-tax profit of Volkswagen plunged to 12 million deutsche marks (about \$3.7 million) in 1971 from 190 million DM in 1970. Worldwide group profit fell to 147 million DM from 497 million, the company reported today.

Without giving figures, chairman Rudolf Leiding said earnings continued their downturn in the first 1972 quarter. But he said "there shouldn't be any hysteria about our profit decline. Volkswagen isn't in a crisis."

He said 1972 and 1973 will be "hard years." The difficulties will be overcome once the motor company's "complete new model line" is ready, he said. However he did not say when the new model line, now under development, will be ready.

Development of such a model program normally takes four to five years, he said, "but we're striving to shorten this."

For the consolidated domestic group, the profit decline was even sharper than for the parent and the worldwide group. Profit plummeted to 10.8 million DM from 20.2 million.

VW's 1971 worldwide group sales rose to 17.31 billion DM from 15.87 billion. For the parent, volume increased to 11.23 billion DM from 9.93 billion.

Last year, VW manufactured 2,353,829 motor vehicles, up from 2,214,937 units in 1970.

In the first 1972 quarter, worldwide group sales declined to 4,137 billion DM from 4,212 billion a year earlier. Domestic sales were down 3 percent at 1,351 billion DM and foreign sales were down 1 percent at 2,786 billion DM.

Motor vehicle production in the first 1972 quarter was 498,000 units for the whole group, off 4 percent.

Presenting the 1971 annual report, Mr. Leiding emphasized that "although our profit last year

was miserably small, we didn't show red figures."

"We don't expect red figures from 1972, although, admittedly, it won't be good," he added.

He said right now it is impossible to publish any profit and sales projections.

In order to avoid a loss this year, he said, a price increase for cars "appears almost inevitable."

VW, he said, plans capital spending of 6.2 billion DM for a five-year period started 1971 and running through 1975.

Mr. Leiding said he could not, at this point, disclose any details of the new model line other than

that it meant introduction of a whole new generation of cars for the company.

"We do not have any intention right now to phase out our current models," he said. "The beetle, of which we build a record of 5,800 units daily, is here to stay."

Discussing VW's economic situation, finance manager Friedrich Thome noted that an operational loss of 35 million DM at Audi-NSU had been taken over by VW and this helped depress overall profit.

The currency realignment last year also contributed to VW's lower income by cutting into profit margins on exports.

**U.S. Weighs Oil-Tax Changes**

By Eileen Shanahan

WASHINGTON, May 8 (NYT)—Administration officials are working on a plan aimed at countering the demands of tax reformers for a further reduction in the oil-depletion allowance.

Their idea would require that the money that companies and individuals save because of the depletion allowance be plowed back into exploration for and development of new oil and gas-producing properties.

They hope to be able to sell the plan to Congress with the argument that there is already a critical shortage of usable fuel in this country and that larger, rather than smaller, incentives are needed for the development of new energy sources.

Treasury Secretary John Connally is not the originator of the plan but it has his tentative blessing. He is reported to have tried it out on some of his friends from the oil industry and to have received a generally favorable response.

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## Knicks Lose, 4 Games to 1

## Chamberlain Leads Lakers To NBA Title Despite Injury

By Leonard Koppett

GLEWOOD, Calif., May 8 (UPI).—The National Basketball Association title, sought so long, the Los Angeles Lakers and finally Jerry West, finally is their way last night as they beat the New York Knicks, 100, and won the final round of the playoffs, four games to two. West scored 28 points and made unequal all-round contributions. West was Wilt Chamberlain, then, with a heavily taped right wrist, who really dominated the game. He scored 18 points, grabbed 20 rebounds, made 18 free throws in 26 minutes. And even though the game ended, it was announced that he had won the Most Valuable Player award given by Sport magazine to the most valuable player in the series.

West's Knicks, who had won their second championship two years ago at the expense of the Lakers in dramatic games, put up a public fight for three quarters, and were only 85-83 one minute into the final period. But the Lakers took complete command and won, and ran out their capacity crowd of 18,000 who wiped itself into a frenzy earlier. Were No. 1 about to become the eighth time in the world's 11 years that the Lakers had beaten the final round? Before

an average of 18,000, West

abused the ball, West

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